

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 1, 1866.

Edgecombe County.

We are pleased to state from our observations and inquiries during a recent business visit to our old home, that affairs in Edgecombe county are fully as favorable as could be expected. At no point we have visited since the termination of the war, is there such visible evidences of the determination of the people to accept the situation of affairs and by industry and an honest performance of all their duties as citizens to restore the former prosperity of their county and rebuild their own fallen fortunes. On every hand, plantations that have to some extent lain idle during the last few years, give certain indication of intelligent and systematic labor, and, while probably there is an absence of the old-time vigor and activity, it will be compensated by the more urgent necessities of employer and employee.

We were told by an experienced planter that there had never been so many acres of cotton planted to the hand in Edgecombe as has been done the present Spring, but he did not think there was at work in the field the number formerly employed, and from our inquiries we were led to believe that both of these opinions were correct. The hands now employed are, however, of a better class than formerly, and will be better able to comply with the apparent increased demand upon them. Formerly all slaves who were able to earn their bread, were sent to the field, but now only such as will at least perform an average day's work are employed for the purpose of cultivating cotton. And we are led to believe that a larger force is employed in its cultivation than is supposed by many of the citizens of the county, on account of a marked difference in the system of farming, consequent upon the change of the status of the negro.

There are few if any of the leading planters who are working as many hands as they formerly did, and this leading feature is calculated to deceive as to the quantity of acres planted and the number of laborers engaged. On the other hand, but few of the farmers who formerly owned no slaves, or but a very limited number, who have not materially increased their laboring force, while not a few freedmen are cultivating small places upon their own account.

As a general rule there is but little complaint in regard to labor. The freedmen, in this county, are working with much industry, which makes the citizens hopeful of their being contented and happy laborers under their changed condition. This is owing doubtless to former good training and present proper management on the part of the employers, and a sensible and equitable influence exerted by Capt. Cox, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who seems to give satisfaction to all classes by the honest administration of his delicate duties. The freedmen also, in that section, are free from the poisonous influences of Radical preachers, who in other portions of the State are sowing the seeds of discord and ruin in the hearts of the negro.

The largest cotton crop ever raised in Edgecombe was twenty-two thousand bales. The calculations of those who are competent to judge and have had the opportunity of forming a correct opinion, estimate the present crop, with an ordinary season, from eleven to fifteen thousand bales. The cotton is now small, owing to the extraordinary cold season, but the stand throughout the county is very good, and the weed looks healthy.

We noticed with pleasure one fact which speaks volumes for the individuals themselves and a county which was among the first and most unanimous in support of the late war. It is the avidity with which so many of the gallant sons of Edgecombe have thrown aside their armor, which they buckled on at the call of their country, and gone to work. We found many battle-scarred heroes laboring with a zeal and enthusiasm second only to that which they exhibited at the beginning of the war, in the unexciting and arduous duties made necessary by its adverse close. Many brave soldiers of this county have reversed the example of Cincinnati—noble men, whose faded and weather-stained attire yet bear the marks of military rank heroically won, or are the proud possessors of badges of honor obtained by the exhibition of gallantry unsurpassed in history, have exchanged "the pomp and circumstance" of war for the unpretending labors of the farm, literally turning the sword and bayonet into the ploughshare and pruning-hook—emulating in the quiet industry at home their imposing deeds on the battle-field. May the victories of peace prove more profitable than those of war.

Home Matters.

In spite of all the drawbacks persistently inflicted upon the South by the politicians at Washington, and the partial paralysis fastened upon all branches of industry by the political uncertainty which surrounds us, we are glad to see so many evidences of permanent prosperity in our city.

The very great stringency in the money market has prevented the erection of many buildings, and as yet no movement has been made to improve the beautiful square left almost homeless by the late terrible fire. The want of money, or perhaps its more profitable employment in mercantile transactions and the exorbitant demands of the tax-gatherer, has made it impossible to enter upon any extensive improvements—high as rents are and great as the demand for buildings of all kinds has been and still is. These visible evidences of improvement are the sure concomitants of honest industry and intelligent attention to business, and will doubtless follow close upon the relief hopefully anticipated from the coming crop.

We have never seen a community that has so entirely lost all interest in national politics and devoting itself to the work of rebuilding the moral and commercial interests of the city. Politics is entirely absorbed by business; remunerative labors leave no time for useless and unprofitable lamentations over the want of representation or the denial of Constitutional rights. While our people are unanimous, or nearly so, in their political feelings, and will continue to utter their earnest, if unavailing, protest against the gradual encroachments of the Radical majority which controls Congress, and cheer the President and the gallant minority which sustains him, by words of kindly approval, they are determined to strengthen their hands more by a conscientious discharge of their duties, and by a cheerful compliance with all legal obligations devolving upon them, than by useless and perhaps hurtful agitations.

Political rights deferred and involved in uncertainty, rest like a terrible incubus upon the industry of our people. Our national troubles, of course, affect us, in common with the whole South; but the conviction comes to cheer us through it all, that despite the destructive arts of

the demagogue and the mad ambition of the politician, the nationality has yet much vitality, and under the soothing ministrations of the President, all will yet be well.

So far as our representatives in Congress are concerned, their admission would be useless in the reconciliation now necessary to restore the government to its former prosperity. We have long thought that commerce would do more for us in practical reconstruction than political agitation or legislation, and that the captains of our seven steamers, which ply between this port and the North are worth more in the interests of substantial reconciliation and permanent peace than ten times their number of Congressmen, and that the future prosperity of the country is much more involved in the discussions and decision of such conventions as our Railroad officials held in Richmond last month, than in the deliberations of a body busy in the interests of party ascendancy and individual benefit.

We sincerely trust that the policy adopted by our people will continue. Close attention to business and an honest performance of our duties, despite the adverse political circumstances under which we labor, will insure the prosperity of our city. Cargoes of merchandise will come and go; our trade will not languish; and the large number of new residents will find with us prosperous and contented homes. After all we have suffered and hoped, we should look to the happiness of our people at home, while our political distaste is being shaped by those who can and we hope will act for our good and the general weal of the whole country. Let us be brought to feel this, and act up to it, and our future will be such as will be a source of hearty congratulation to all.

The following business letter was received by us on yesterday, and we publish it mainly for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers who may be engaged in farming, to the suggestions therein contained. Our columns are always open to communications on agriculture, and we would be glad to receive contributions from any one in regard to crops, method of cultivation, system of labor, &c., as an interchange of opinions on such matters would no doubt prove mutually beneficial. The climate and soil of North Carolina are unsurpassed by any other State, and although our "political" condition is not such as we could wish, still it is far better to stay at home and cultivate "our farms," than emigrate to almost unknown countries. We trust that our friend will let us hear from him often. The letter is dated

NEAR MOUNT AIRY, N. C., May 28, 1866.

MESSES. ENGLISH & PRICE—Gents: Enclosed send \$3, for which add the name of, as a subscriber to the Weekly Journal, at this office. The Journal, although published on Thursday, is not received here until the Tuesday night following. We have a tri-weekly mail from High Point on the North Carolina Railroad. Can it be remedied?

The farmers and business men of the State want a State paper in the fullest sense of the word—one that evinces an interest in everything calculated to develop the resources of the State, and to improve the condition of her finances. The farming interest receives but little attention from the papers of the State, yet it is of vital importance. We have neither commerce nor manufactures, nor will have for years to come. The improvement of our soil—naturally fertile, but by improper cultivation much exhausted—the introduction of labor-saving implements, and the arrangement of a system of labor—for it is now chaos—should engage the attention of our people. Suppose you devote a column or two of the Journal to Agriculture, and invite an interchange of views among the farmers of the State. Let Stevens, Sumner & Co., go to *Jericho*, and as Gen. Early says, it will not do to go to Mexico, let us stay here in the Old North State, around which there are so many happy recollections, and make our fields greener, our gardens sweeter, our cottages prettier, hoping and believing that God will smile upon us and turn away the wrath of our enemies.

Yours, J. C. N.

Woman's Tribute to the Martyrs of a Lost Cause.

Our Richmond exchanges are filled with the tribute paid by the citizens of that city on the 31st ult., under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association, to the martyrs of the Lost Cause. The business of the city was entirely suspended, and the people thronged to the Cemetery, and twenty thousand hands were busy in decorating with flowers half as many graves, the resting places of noble soldiers from every State of the late Confederacy.

The Richmond Times says that the strange medley of processions was one of the most striking features of the day. A company of bronzed and noble looking men would file through the gates of the Cemetery, warrior heroes who followed Johnston, Lee and Jackson when they drove back the armies of McDowell, Butler, McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker, defeated, shattered and demoralized. Close upon their heels would follow a procession of little girls, looking as lovely, with their garlands, as if they had been sent from the gates of Paradise to strew flowers upon the graves of our noble dead. Then, with all the incomparable beauty, loveliness and grace of early womanhood, would enter hundreds of those noble women of Richmond, whose tender hands and kind hearts for four long years were never weary of ministering to the wants of those whose graves countless thousands had assembled to honor. At every turn were encountered familiar faces, from their constant sleepless and noble attention to the sick and wounded of the Army of Northern Virginia during the four long years of its transcendent and incomparable deeds of wonderful valor.

The old and young, the rich and the poor, formed one great Republic of Sorrow amid the graves of the honored soldiers. And the assurance given by the papers that, although this tribute to the noble dead was from the people of a Virginia city, the dead from all the Confederate States were the recipients of precisely the same marks of veneration and respect, is unnecessary, for there is scarcely an humble and bereaved mother, daughter, or heart-broken maiden from the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna, who has not among the tear-stained and treasured relics of the dead Confederate soldier, some homely yet graceful tribute to the humanity and tender sympathies of the women of Richmond. Virginia, it would seem, needed to be tried in the fiery crucible of a terrible civil war, to show that he daughters are as gentle, humane and angelic, as her sons are brave, generous and chivalric.

The *Whig* thus speaks of the scene: "In surveying the graves, all freshened, restored and decorated, not only with flowers, but still more with the living forms of the young and beautiful, who flitted from grave to grave like ministering angels, one was ready to exclaim—'O Grave! where is thy victory? O Death! where is thy sting?' Yesterday the living were forgotten, and the dead alone remembered and honored. Standing in that 'eternal camping-ground,' where 'kingly Death holds his pale court,' and where thousands of young and many forms, liberated from 'the oppressor's wrong,' lie 'free among the dead,' we could but feel, as we looked upon each separate grave and thought of its tenant—

"Death makes no conquest of this conqueror, For now he lives in fame, though not in life."

A Pittsburger, who has in his possession the cork leg captured from Santa Anna in the Mexican war, is said to have decided to return it to the old soldier.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE STATE.

Past and Present.

We are under obligations to Gov. D. L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, for the following interesting statement of the newspapers of the State, which has been kindly furnished to him by Mr. J. B. Neathery. It is earnestly desired that if any mistakes have occurred or omissions been made, they will be corrected:

In May, 1861, the following newspapers, &c., were in existence in this State, viz: North Carolina Standard, W. W. Holden, Editor and Proprietor. Weekly and Semi-weekly. Union-Suspension, three weeks in September, 1863, in consequence of the destruction of office by a party of soldiers who were passing through the city. Also suspended for two months in the Spring of 1864, in consequence of the passage of the act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Also suspended for three days on the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army in Raleigh. Raleigh Register, John W. Syme, Editor and Proprietor. Weekly and Semi-weekly. Union. Removed to Petersburg, Va., in September, 1863, where it was changed to a Daily and published till about January, 1865. Mr. Syme died in 1865. The Fayetteville Observer, Edward J. Hale & Sons, Editors and Proprietors. Weekly and Semi-weekly. Published without interruption until the appearance of Gen. Sherman's army, by whom the office was entirely destroyed.

The Progress, at Newbern, by John L. Pennington—Daily and Weekly. On the fall of Newbern, the Editor, who had been for a year in the Confederate service, as a Lieutenant in Co. I, 10th N. C. Troops, (Artillery), Col. J. A. Bradford, came away with our army. Shortly thereafter, (in Spring of 1862), he resigned and purchased the material on which the *Ad Valorem* Banner had been printed, and resumed the publication of the Progress in Raleigh on the 11th of November, 1862. Suspended one day on appearance of Sherman's forces. Journal, Wilmington, by Fulton & Price—Daily and Weekly. Secession. Published till the fall of Wilmington, in 1865, without change of proprietors. The Weekly Journal was established in 1844. The Daily in 1851—being the oldest daily in the State. The publication of these papers were resumed shortly after the fall of Wilmington, by their old proprietors.

Democratic Press at Raleigh, by Whitaker & Aven—Semi-weekly and Weekly. Sold to John Spelman in November, 1860, and name changed to State Journal. This paper was made a daily in the fall of 1862. Mailed by a party of friends of W. W. Holden on the morning of the 24th September, 1863. Resumed publication as soon as the type could be arranged, and continued till February, 1864, when it passed into the hands of A. M. Gorman & Co., and the name changed to the Confederate, and edited by Col. D. K. McRae. Was published till three days before the appearance of Sherman's forces. The material of this office (all of which had not been removed) was destroyed on the second day after the occupation of Raleigh, by order of Gen. Slocum. This paper was the organ of the Confederate Government in North Carolina. The Conservative was commenced on the 20th of April, 1864, by J. D. Hyman & Co., and in September, 1864, passed into the hands of J. B. Neathery & Co., by whom it was published, daily and weekly, till three days before Sherman's appearance. On the second day after the occupation, by order of Gen. Slocum, the office was entirely destroyed—the presses broken, (except a small one which was seized by Gen. Slocum and carried away from Raleigh by him, after the surrender of Gen. Johnston.) The types scattered through the streets, and a portion of them melted into stove pipes, &c., and the blank paper on hand burned. Organ of Gen. Vance's administration. Biblical Recorder, J. J. James, Raleigh, Weekly, Baptist. Christian Advocate, R. T. Heflin, Raleigh, Weekly, Methodist. A portion of the type, &c., (all that could be found) were seized up by the same party which destroyed the Confederate and Conservative.

The Presbyterian, Fayetteville, Weekly, Presbyterian. The Church Intelligencer, Raleigh, Fred. Fitzgerald, Episcopal, removed to Charlotte. The North Carolinian, Weekly, Fayetteville, Secession. P. J. Sinclair. Removed to Wilmington about last of 1864, made a daily. Suspended a short time on fall of that place and afterwards sold to T. M. Cook, who changed the name to The Herald, which has been suspended for some time.

Warrenton News, W. A. Walsh, Secession, Weekly. Suspended in 1861. Mountain Enterprise, Marion, Abernathy & Poe, Weekly. Charlotte Whig, Union, T. J. Holton, Weekly. Mr. Holton died. Western Democrat, Union, W. J. Yates, Weekly. Published without interruption. Charlotte Bulletin, Daily. Catawba Journal, Weekly. Secession, E. H. Brum. Watchman, Salisbury, J. J. Bruner, Union, Weekly. Banner, Salisbury, John Spelman, Secession, Weekly. Wilson Ledger, Wilson, John C. Gorman, Secession, Weekly. Southerner, Tarboro, Geo. Howard, Sr., Secession, Weekly. American Advocate, Kinston, W. Dunn, Union, Weekly. Dispatch, Washington, R. F. Granger, Union, Weekly. Ansonian Eagle, Lenoir, W. H. Pleasant, Union, Weekly. Leisure Hour, Oxford, T. B. Kingsbury, Literary, Weekly. Recorder, Hillsboro, D. Heart, Union, Weekly. Plauder, Hillsboro, T. L. Cooley, Secession, Weekly. Recorder, High Point, J. H. Moore, Union, Weekly. Press, Salem, L. V. Blum, Union, Weekly. Naxos, Mebane, Raleigh, Secession, Weekly. Enquirer, Northampton, L. P. Erwin, Union, Weekly. Message Greensboro, Mrs. F. M. Bumpass, Methodist, Weekly. Dead Mute Casket, Raleigh, W. J. Palmer, Literary, Monthly. Argus, Wadesboro, F. Darley, Union, Weekly. Gazette, Concord, John W. Gorman, Union, Weekly. Observer, Franklin, L. W. Siler, (2) Union, Weekly. News, Asheville, T. W. Atkin, (2) Union, Weekly. American Statesville, E. B. Drake, Secession, Weekly. Patriot, Greensboro, Sherwood & Long, Union, Weekly. Times, Greensboro, Ogburn, Cole & Albright, Literary, Weekly. Educational Journal, Greensboro, J. D. Campbell, Literary, Monthly. University Magazine, Chapel Hill, Corps of Editors, Literary, Monthly. Chronicle, Milton, C. N. B. Evans, Secession, Monthly. Roanoke Crescent, Plymouth, E. B. Golet, Weekly. Pioneer, Elizabeth City, L. D. Starke, Secession, Weekly.

North State Whig, Elizabeth City, Bagley & Hinton, Union, Weekly. Mountain Eagle, Shelby, Ross, Union, Weekly. Family Visitor, Gauleville, Rev. Mr. Hunter, Literary, Weekly. Advertiser Banner, Raleigh, F. I. Wilson, Union, Weekly. Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, A. M. Gorman, Temperance, Weekly. Primitive Baptist, Raleigh, B. Temple, Baptist, Semi-Monthly. Mercury, Tarboro, Wm. B. Smith, Literary and Agricultural, Weekly. Citizen, Murfreesboro, Chas. Henry Foster, Union, Weekly. Edenton Express, Edenton, C. G. Davenport, Union, Weekly. Tribune, Goldsboro, T. Loring, Secession, Weekly. Rough Notes, Goldsboro, J. J. Lawrence, Secession, Daily and Weekly. Times, Hendersonville, W. L. Love, Secession, Weekly.

(*) Those marked with a star ceased during the war. LIST OF NEWSPAPERS NOW PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA. Standard, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, W. W. Holden & Sons, Raleigh. Sentinel, Daily, Semi-Weekly & Weekly, Pell & Gale, Raleigh. Progress, Daily and Weekly, Orr & Guthrie, Raleigh. Rural and Fireside, Weekly, W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh. Rural Journal, Monthly, W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh. The Keystone, Monthly, W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh. Biblical Recorder, Weekly, J. D. Huffman, Raleigh. Dead Mute Casket, Monthly, W. J. Palmer, Raleigh. Enterprise, Weekly, L. Branson, Raleigh. Journal, Daily and Weekly, Englehard & Price, Wilmington. Dispatch, Daily and Weekly, J. D. Barry, Wilmington. News, Daily and Weekly, S. D. Pool, Goldsboro. Times, Daily and Weekly, W. L. Vestal, Newbern. Commercial, Daily and Weekly, John Spelman, Newbern. Times, Daily and Weekly, Waring & Horton, Charlotte.

Western Democrat, Weekly, W. J. Yates, Charlotte. Church Intelligencer, Weekly, Hubbard & Everhart, Charlotte. Union Banner, Daily and Weekly, J. J. Stewart, Salisbury. Old North State, Daily and Weekly, James & Hampton, Salisbury. News, Weekly, Benj. Robinson, Fayetteville. Presbyterian, Weekly, Fuller & McKay, Fayetteville. Argus, Weekly, F. Darley, Wadesboro. Southerner, Weekly, Fender & McNaair, Tarboro. Recorder, Weekly, D. Heart, Hillsboro. North Carolinian, Semi-Weekly, Hearn & Dunham, Wilson. The State, Semi-Weekly, T. J. Garner, Weldon. American Eagle, Weekly, Pleasant & Nuby, Lenoir. Winston Sentinel, Weekly, J. W. Alaphang, Winston. Press, Weekly, L. V. Blum, Salem. American, Weekly, E. B. Drake & Co., Statesville. News, Weekly, S. M. Isreal, Asheville. Star, Weekly, Carpenter & Logan, Rutherford. Expositor, Weekly, A. S. Williams, Williamston.

*Suspended temporarily on account of entire destruction of press and material by fire.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

TUESDAY, May 29th, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Mebane introduced a resolution to grant the use of the Hall of the House of Commons to the Young Men's Christian Association of Raleigh, on the evening of the 31st inst. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Pearsall, a resolution for the relief of the people by suspending the collection of taxes. Motion of Mr. Jones of Davidson, a resolution in relation to salaries and fees, introduced on yesterday, was taken up and adopted.

Pursuant to this resolution, the President appointed the following committee, viz: Messrs. Jones of Davidson, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Galagan and Bingham.

Mr. Dockery introduced a resolution to raise a committee of five to enquire into the expediency of selling the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company to any Company that will contract to build the same to Cleveland, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rule was suspended and the resolution was amended by increasing the number of the proposed committee to seven.

The resolution was further amended, on motion of Mr. Johnston, by inserting after the word "Cleveland," the words "or such other point in Tennessee as may be deemed expedient."

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, as amended, and the President appointed the following Committee, viz:

Messrs. Dockery, Patterson, Caldwell, of Burke, Johnston, Brown, Fancher and Burton, of Johnston.

Mr. McIvor, from the Committee on Magistrates, reported "an ordinance to appoint Magistrates and limit the number of the same."

Mr. Garland, for a minority of said committee, reported an ordinance of like title, providing for the election of magistrates by the people.

Mr. Logan introduced a resolution for the relief of the people of Rutherford and Polk. (Proposes to authorize a loan from the Treasury of \$2,000 to the county of Rutherford, and \$1,000 to the county of Polk.)

Mr. McKee, an ordinance to ratify and confirm the transfer of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road to the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Randolph.

Mr. King, an ordinance extending the time for the settlement of public taxes by the sheriffs and tax collectors of the State. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The Convention proceeded to consider the "ordinance concerning debts of the State to be contracted hereafter" on its 2nd reading.

The question pending, at the time of adjournment on yesterday, was on the amendment offered by Mr. Love, excluding from the operation of the ordinance, "works of internal improvement already chartered, or in progress of construction."

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed the amendment, because it proposed that a minority should rule a majority, and virtually control all appropriations from the public treasury for works of internal improvement.

Mr. Love urged the adoption of the amendment. He was opposed to the ordinance, without the proviso, because of its retrospective action. He did not think it just or politic to impose such restrictions upon roads already chartered; but was willing they should be applied to grants of future charters. Had such requirement been made heretofore, but few appropriations would have been made for internal improvements.

The question recurring, the amendment was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Bingham, Burgin, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dockery, Ems, Fancher, Garrett, Harris, of Johnston, Harrison, Henry, Logan, Love, Kinney, McDonald, of Moore, McKee, Patterson, Sloan, Smith of Wilkes, Stewart and Swan—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bannan, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Bean, Bell, Berry, Brickell, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Cooper, Dick, Eaton, Fancher, Fender, Finner, Galagan, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Haynes, Hodge, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Jones of Wayne, Lash, Love of Chatham, Long, McCalley, McKee of Sampson, McKee of Harnett, McDonald of Chatham, McIvor, Moore of Johnston, Moore of Wayne, Moore of Johnston, Moore of Wake, Murphy, Odum, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Polk, Polk, Richardson, Runyan, Russell, Satterthwaite, Satterthwaite, Satterthwaite, Spencer of Hyde, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephens, Thompson, Walker, Ward, Warren, Willey, Wilson, Winston, Wright and Wright—51.

The question recurring on the passage of the ordinance on its second reading, Mr. Furches moved to amend by striking out all between the words "debt" and "unless," and inserting the words "or imposing any tax upon the people of the State" (Requiring that Revenue bills should be passed by like votes as appropriations of public moneys, the yeas and nays being laid in each House upon each reading.) Adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by inserting between the words "second and third reading" the words "second and third." Adopted.

(The effect of this amendment is to require the recording of the yeas and nays upon the second and third readings only of Revenue bills and bills appropriating money.)

The ordinance passed its second reading. Mr. King moved a suspension of the rules that the ordinance might have its third reading.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, and Mr. Grissom opposed a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Constitutional amendments.

An ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor of the State passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution.

An ordinance to prohibit the General Assembly from conferring any appointments upon its members was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Constitutional amendments.

A resolution that the Convention will act only upon questions of Constitutional reform and recommendations of the Governor was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Grissom.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Baines, Baker, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Brickell, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, Burton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Dick, Edick, Elia, Faircloth, Faulkner, Galagan, Garland, G. G. Harrison, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of R. Harris of Johnston, Haynes, Holte, Jackson, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Jones of Wayne, Logan, Love of Chatham, Love of Johnston, Love of Moore, McGeehee, McIvor, McLaughlin, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Wake, Odum, Patterson, Perkins, Pool, Russell, Satterthwaite, Satterthwaite, Satterthwaite, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephens, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward, Warren and Williams—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Barrow, Bradburn, Burgin, Clark, Dockery, Eaton, Fancher, Furches, Galagan, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Harris of Johnston, Harrison, Henry, Logan, Love, Kinney, McDonald, of Moore, McKee, Patterson, Sloan, Smith of Wilkes, Stewart and Swan—23.

Mr. Furches opposed the amendment for similar reasons. Mr. Warkup opposed the object contemplated in the amendment, and asserted to the fact that said trivial cases crowded the dockets of the courts, to

Jarvis, Johnson, Joyner, McKee, McKoy of Sampson, McKoy of Harnett, K. A. McLean, McKee, McKee, Murphy, Pearsall, Person, Polk, Richardson, Satterthwaite, Simmons, Smith of Anson, Spencer of Hyde, Walker, Willey, Wilson, Winston, Wright and Wright—38.

Resolutions in relation to a restoration of the State to the Federal Union, were read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Henry, they were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for 12 o'clock M. on Friday next.

A resolution to change the manner of settling with Executors and Administrators (introduced by Mr. McLaughlin), was read and rejected.

An ordinance in relation to debts created by the several counties of the State, in aid of the rebellion, was read and referred to the Committee on the War Debt.

An ordinance in relation to the election of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., was put on its second reading. Its passage was urged by Mr. Grissom, and opposed by Messrs. Caldwell, of Guilford, Dick and Furches.

Mr. Clark moved to lay the ordinance on the table, which motion prevailed, yeas 85, nays 13. Mr. Rumbley introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Almighty has been pleased, since our adjournment in October last, to remove from this world, a large number of our citizens, and among them, T. J. Faison, of the county of Sampson, Isaac N. Sanders, of the county of Onslow, and Rev. David B. Nicholson, of the county of Duplin, who were members of this body:

Resolved, That this Convention records with sorrow, the death of these worthy members as a loss to the Convention and the State, and as a testimony of respect for their memory, orders that this preamble and resolution be entered upon the Journals of the Convention, and that a copy thereof be transmitted by the Principal Secretary to the family of each of the deceased.

Appropriate and feeling tributes to the memories of the deceased were made by Messrs. Perkins, Satterthwaite, McKoy of Sampson, Pearsall, Richardson and Bingham.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

[The Reporter would state for Mr. Rumbley, that a concluding resolution, adjourning the Convention in respect to the memory of the deceased, was inadvertently omitted.]

In offering the resolution, Mr. Rumbley also regretted the absence of Mr. Foy, of Duplin, (detained at his room by sickness), who would doubtless have paid a merited tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Mr. Satterthwaite, and was authorized to express Mr. Foy's hearty concurrence in the sentiments embodied in the resolutions.]

WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced an ordinance to regulate interest. Referred to the committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, a resolution concerning maimed and disabled soldiers. [Extends the provisions of the several resolutions of General Assembly in favor of disabled soldiers (to provide them with artificial limbs) to all such soldier from North Carolina, whether in the Confederate or Federal service; provided, that no one shall receive any of the benefits of said resolutions, whose wants have been supplied by the United States government.]

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the committee to which were referred ordinances repealing section eleven, and the provisions to section nine, of the act of Assembly, entitled an act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood, submitted a report (which was read, and ordered to be printed) recommending their passage.

Two ordinances in relation to Homesteads (heretofore introduced) came up on second reading, and were made, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, a special order for 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow.

An ordinance to incorporate the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort, passed second reading.

An ordinance "to secure the rights of citizens of North Carolina, in the navigable waters of the State," was referred, on motion of Mr. Winston, to a select Committee on Finance.

The President appointed the following Committee, viz: Messrs. Winston, Winburne, Pool, Johnston and Stuart.

Mr. McKay, of Harnett, introduced an ordinance to pay Provisional Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer for their services. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance in relation to the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue," passed its second reading.

A resolution (heretofore introduced) for the relief of the people by suspending the collection of taxes. [Indurants inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of such action.] Adopted.

A resolution for the relief of the counties of Rutherford and Polk, on second reading, was referred to the Finance Committee.

An ordinance of like purview was also referred, on second reading, to the same committee.

An ordinance to ratify the transfer of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road to the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Randolph, on second reading, was laid on the table after discussion.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An ordinance amending the Constitution on the basis of representation, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Love moved, as a substitute for the Committee's ordinance, an ordinance entitled "An ordinance on the basis of Representation."

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